NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

GOVERNMENT NEWS. THE ARMY REPORT SENT IN. AN ABSTRACT OF SECRETARY M'CRARY'S BUDGET OF INFORMATION-TROUBLE WITH THE UTES FRARED

THE CLEARING HOUSE-MINOR NEWS. Secretary McCrary gives to the public today his annual report to the President. He advises that the effective force of the Army be raised to 25,000 men. His estimates are very low, but he makes many suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Army and his Department. Army officers in Washington believe that there is to be more fighting with the Utes. Treasurer Gilfillan says that the withdrawal of the Treasury from the Clearing-House has not been discussed. Dr. Collyer is very confident that sugar can be raised on a large scale from sorghum.

THE ARMY FOR A YEAR.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY M'CRARY-COST OF THE PAST YEAR AND ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT-THE

JETHES-THE FORTS-OFDNANCE. Washington, Nov. 23 .- The annual report of the

Mr. McCrary joins heartily with General Sherman in recommending that the effective force of the Fige of the Army be raised to 25,000 men. He says that a due regard for the safety of settlers on the frontiers requires it. The records of the Department show that the Indians always strike at the weak points of the frontier, and that since the Rebellion fifty-five officers of the Army bave been silled in Indian warfare, and a corresponding numr wounded, while a proportionate number of the

men have also been killed and wounded. Referring to the massacre at the White River Agency and the killing of Major, Thornburgh, the

In my judgment the Government should persist in its In my judgment the Government should persist in its mand for the surrender for trial and punishment of libitans gailty of murder in connection win these cars, and should visit upon the guilty the full pen diy their offences. If Indians, who sabisht apon the anny of the Government, can commit with impunity have such as these, and if the United States fails to mish them, the savaces will find in these facts encourable the properties of the contract of the contract with my and an animal in the present cases will teach these people, who decreased little beside force, a viale-source lesson.

As to estimates, the Secretary says:

The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were \$42,653,723 62. The appropriations available for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, aggregated \$45,676,702 95; those for 1879 were \$53,916,040 96, and mose for the current fiscal year amounted to \$46,269,521 94.

The estimates for the a ryice of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,389,428 93, to which amount they have been reduced from \$54,306,643 14, for which they were cristinally submitted to me.

The initiary establishment is estimated for on the hasls of 25,450 enlisted men. The Signal Corps being by law allowed 450 men not to be included in the 25,000 men. The estimates for public works as reduced are \$7,557,034 42, which amount is \$396,643 34 less than the estimates for public works as reduced are \$7,557,034 42, which amount is \$396,643 34 less than the estimates for 1879, \$11,5346 58 less than those for 1880, which were \$10,794,494 61. The views expressed under this head in my last annual report are here renewed, as best explanatory to the reduction of these estimates, which, as transmitted to me, aggregated \$29,182,873 42. About seventeen-twentients of this amount are for "the continuation of works once commenced undersexal authority, and remaining infinished for wait of funds," and are annually submitted to Congress, in accordance with law. (See Sec. 231 R. S.)

The amounts appropriated for "fortifications and

unfinished for want of funds," and are annually submitted to Congress, in accordance with law. (See Sec. 231 R.S.)

The amounts appropriated for "fortifications and other works of defence" during the last five years have been insufficient to preserve all such Government property from waste. This fact per se accounts for these works by the chief of Engineers. Under this title the estimates for 1880, which were \$3.188.400, were reduced by me to \$1.000,000, and were favorably considered in Congressional appropriations for \$150,000, and the present estimates, rendered in detail, for \$1.028,500, have been reduced in the aggregate to \$1.000,000, which amount could be wisely and properly applied to the preservation and care of these works.

The estimates for rivers and harbors, rendered by items for \$14.326,650, I have reduced in the aggregate to \$5.015,000, which was the to all of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1877, and which seems to have been sufficient for the promotion of the general cosmicree of the country during that time.

Attention is called to the fact that no provision has

Attention is called to the fact that no provision has been made for publishing the Union and Confederate

TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department is reported to have spent \$10,758,001 during the year, the except conditure in 1874 having been \$14,558,317. The have spent \$10,758,001 during the year, the ex-Secretary recommends the enlistment of Post Quartermasters' Sergeants, and that Lieutenants when detailed as A. A. Q. M. be allowed \$10 a mouth extra pay. The Secretary continues:

The Department moved during the year 59,177 per-suns, 4,921 heasts and 120,440 tons of supplies from the settlements to the unlitary posts, many of which are in the far interior and at the end of long lines of com-numeration. The cost of this transportation was \$2,215,068.05.

The embarrassment and expenditure arising in the legislation against the land-grant educations in the The embarrassment and expenditure arising in the legislation against the land-grant rathroids still continue, and the repeal of this special landslation, which would leave these questions and claims to be settled on the principles of law and equity decided to be applicable by the Supreme Court, is again recommended by the Quartermaster General and concurred in by me.

The Pacific Rainonals transported 10.486 persons, 1.766 beasts and 52.147.582 pounds of supplies during the year. At their regular tariff rates the value of this service was \$721.943 40. The total value of the military transportation ever these roads to June 30, 1879, is \$10.362.331 99.

The railroads who purchased material from the Quartermaster's Department, under Executive orders of

the railroads who purchased anterior to refers of the termster's Department, nuder Executive orders of October, 1865, still owed the United States, on the 1st of Joly hast, the sum of \$1.82.677 11. Of this amount the Nashville and Northwestern Railread, which is in solvent, owes \$908.550 27, which amount it is not sup-

solvent, owes \$908,550 27, which amount it is not sup-posed will ever be paid.

Our Army is more thoroughly provided with transpor-tation than most others. It is always on a war footing, and when a savage tribe attacks a party and commits a missacre the relieving troops move, as in recept in fisher, on a few hours' notice, a thousand miles from their cantonments and begin a march of 180 miles through a desert, mountain country, the instant they reach the base of supplies on the Pacific Radrond, and complete it in less than three days and rescue the survi-vors.

The military cometeries are reported to be in good condition and improving in beauty. The work of marking the graves with marble and granite head-stones is practically completed. In the Spring work will begin upon designating soldiers' graves in private cemeteries in the same manner.

The total number of deaths in the Army, among the white troops, was 266, of which number 104 died of wounds and injuries. There were twentyeight deaths of colored soldiers, thirteen of them being from wounds and injuries. Attention is called to the large volume of business precipitated upon the Pension Office, and to the necessity of an

increase in the clerical force of the office. Of engineering works, the Secretary reports with regret that no progress is being made, at least, so far as the coast defences are concerned. He commends the views of the Chief of Engineers about the desirability of reasonable appropriations for the sea-coast defences. He asks that the Battalion of Engineers be raised from 200 enlisted men to

The Secretary reports as follows about the im-

to \$100,000 per annum, payable in equal quarterly instaiments. The first quarterly payment has been demanded, and is under consideration on a certificate recently received from the Engineer Office setting forth "that the maintenance, by James B. Eads and his associates, of a channel through the jettles at the mouth of Sount Pask, Mississippi River, twenty-six feet in denth, and not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, and having through it a central depth of thirty teet, without regard to width, has been accomplished from July 8 to October 8, 1879, with the exception of twenty days, when a failure in some part to maintain such a channel occurred. The failure was on the 14th, 18th, 16th and 17th of August for the first period, and from August 27 to September 11, inclusive, for the second period. During the whole of the interval from July 8 to October 8, 1879, a vanigable channel having a greater death than twenty-six feet has been maintained at the head of South Pass, and throughout that interval of time the twenty-six teet channel has been, at all times and in all places, here, at least 190 feet wide."

an opinion on several questions as to the proper con-struction of certain provisors of the law meterially beating upon the claim for payment. If the opinion pending shall be laverable to Mr. Eads and associates, then the first qurietly payment for maintenance will be made.

then the first qurierly payment for maintenance will be made.

Should the full channel be maintained within the meaning of the law for a period of six months from July 8 last, then Mr. Eads and associates will doubtless demand a first semi-annual payment of interest at 5 per centum per annum on the \$1,000,000 referred to in the acts of Marca 3, 1875 and 1879. The demand on this account will be duly considered as of course when presented for adjustment.

Besides other works connected with the creation and maintenance of the channel during the past year, the lettes at the mouth of South Pass have been capped with stone over their lower ends; additions have been made to the submerged dam in the Pass, and over 4,000 feet of maturers walls, substantially new, have been constincted. The works established at the head of the Pass, in order to increase the flaw of water through South Pass, have been considerably extended and enlarged. The year has been signalized by a greater measure of success in the attainment of results than any other year since the inauguration of the works. The only problems in connection with the improvements, from an engineering point of view, remaining to be answered in the luture, are those involved with the important tests of the Secretary of War is given to the Associated Press

The Secretary says that the important tests of the eight-inch breech-loading rifle gun continue. There are good grounds for the opinion, he says, that it will stand its thorough proof, and establish the fact that we can convert, after this system, our eriginal smooth-bore cast-iron guns into breechof the heaviest construction, using in a short time wholly the products of our own foundries and other manufacturing establishments." During the year there were made 20,005 Springfield rifles and 1,000 experimental Hotchkiss magazine rifles.

Much space in the report is devoted to the Signal Service, but the Secretary's remarks on this subject are simply a repetition of the report of the Chief of that Service, which has already been published.

Among the other recommendations of the report are these: The sale of a large number of abandoned military reservations; the fixing of a certain term of amenability in the ease of deserters; the making of an appropriation for subsistence available from the passage of the act; and the building of a \$10,000 cottage at West Point for the use of official visitors. The clerical force of the Department is stated to be too small for the proper dispatch of

WAR WITH THE UTES EXPECTED. ARMY OFFICERS SCRPTICAL ABOUT THE SURRENDER

OF THE MURDERERS OF AGENT MEEKER. . Washington, Nov. 23.-Prominent Army officers

in this city are by no means sangume of the attainment of success by the Ute Commission, of which General Hatch is president, in its efforts to procure the surrender of the murderers of Agent Meeker. On the contrary, the behef is generally expressed to gain time in the hope that military operations against them will be prevented by Winter weather, and that the guilty members of the tribe may scatter before the Spring season opens. General Sherman says that he hopes for the best,

but that there is no telling what will take place. He has given orders, to leave no means untried to make the soldiers in camp in the Ute country as comfortable as possible. He has directed that sheter, clothing and the best of food that can be procured shall be supplied to them. In the event of the Interior Department failing in its present efforts to secure the murderers, the Army will be on the spot and make short work of the Utes in the Spring, or sooner if necessary. General Sher-

mark that in only one instance in the whole history of the Indian troubles has an Indian chief delivered ap for capital punishment a guilty member of his tribe. The case was that of "Billy" Bowlegs, the Seminole Chief, during the Florida war, who surrendered three of his tribe to General Twiggs to be executed. A singular fact in connection with the Seminole's law was that if a member of the tribe was sentenced to death his executioner must be his

TREASURY AND CLEARING-HOUSE. WHAT TREASURER GILVILLAN SAYS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWING. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-The United States Treasurer has transferred \$10,000,000 in gold to the Assay Office at New-York, to be used in paying for foreign gold deposited for conversion into American coin. This makes a total of \$60,000,000 transferred for that purpose since August 12.

Treasurer Gilfillan, in reply to a question regarding the withdrawal of the United States Treasury from the New-York Clearing House Association, says that the matter has never been under consideration. In consequence, however, of the rapid change from currency to come going on in the publie funds, the Treasurer had thought it proper to call attention to the possibility, near or remote, that the Department might be compelled to make larger disbursements of silver at New-York, which would make necessary a change in the rules of the Clearing House or the withdrawal of the Treasury from its membership.

Mr. Gilfillan recognizes the great advantage of the relation with the Clearing House in the safe collection of the innumerable checks payable to and by the New-York office, and in the rapid transaction of the business. He thinks that the question of withdrawal will probably never arise. The Clearing House is expected to make the necessary change in its rules so that the Government may be put to no inconvenience in making settlements.

SUGAR GROWING IN MEXICO.

ILLINOIS ALONE EASILY CAPABLE OF RAISING ALL THE SUGARS THIS WHOLE COUNTRY CAN CON-SUME-WHAT DR. COLLYER WOULD LIKE TO DO. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- Dr. Collyer, the Chemist of the Agricultural Department, is the least imagnative of men. When the Commissioner talks in millions the Chemist uses fractions and percentages. He takes nothing for granted, and expresses opinions as opinions only and never as accomplished

He said to-day that he had read the dispatch printed in THE TRIBUNE of Friday in regard to

The Secretary reports as follows about the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi:

Mr. James B. Eads and associates began the construction of jettles and other works at the South Pass of the Mississippi River June 2, 1875. The object was to open and permanently maintain a navigable channel, twenty is feet deep, through then existing extensive shoals and bars which were underlying about seven and a milding feet of water, and which, as obstacles to markation, rendered this Pass neeless to commerce.

Under an act of March 3, 1875, authorizing the undertaking, Mr. Eads and associates were to receive certain payments as the improvement progressed toward the creation of the channel sought and required to be creation of the channel sought and required to be creation of the channel sought and required to be creating have the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and are dater of several reports during each year from an engineer officer on duty at Port Eads, and has been that in a special to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and are datery acts, payments for the work have been made on requisitions dated as follows: January 19, 1878, \$500,000; between March 14 and May 15, 1879, \$750,000; between March 14 and May 15, 1879, \$750,000; between March 14 and May 15, 1879, \$750,000; between March 14 and May 15, 1879, \$65,858 67; July 3, 1879, \$500,000; The half million of dollars last allowed concluded the payments authorized for creating the channel required by law.

The first grand was declared to commerce.

What is the total cost of production, doctor to reading the channel required by law.

The first grand was declared to large the march 18 and 18

of that is for duties. We can certainly raise sugar from sorghum much cheaper than we can buy it abroad."

"How about the extent of territory adapted to the growth of sorghum ?"

"There is the great advantage. All through this central belt of States, and well into the North and central belt of States, and well into the North and South, sorghum can be grown with ease. I would not, for example, send the Early Amber to South Carolina, but would select a variety adapted to that climate. The advantage of the Early Amber, which is the species from which the success in Illinois has been gained, is that it matures before the season gets too far past. In Louisiana, you know, it takes nine and sometimes twelve months of close attention to the sugar-cane crop to bring it to a success. The cane, any way, is not indigenous to Louisiana, but is an exotic."

COST OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE. THE EXPENSE A MERE BAGATETLE IN THE GENERAL

Washington, Nov. 23 .- The report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury has just been submitted It shows that the expenses of all missions abroad for salaries, contingencies and loss by exchange during the last fiscal year were as follows: For salaries, \$281,-315-86; for contingencies, \$55.487-04; loss by exchange, \$1,592 91; total, \$338,395 81. The consular fees, consular salaries, and emoluments to officers, and loss by exchange on salary drafts, were in the aggregate as follows: For salary and emoluments, \$548.665-05; fees recaved, \$682.901-18; loss by exchange, \$2,839-21. There was expended during the year for the relief of American seamen, \$53,501-48.

THE CONSPIRACY IN MAINE.

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL WEAKENING-THE RETURNS TO BE EXHIBITED DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS IN DECEMBER.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 23,-The Governor and Council have given notice they will be in session from the examining the official returns, and that candidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their election will have a reasonable opportunity to be heard personally or by duly authorized counsel.

Immediately after the promulgation of this order Messrs, Baker & Baker addressed a letter to Chief Justice Appleton, of the Supreme Court, as fol-

lows:

Since you issued notices on the petitions for mandamus to show cause way Senators and Representativef should not be allowed to examine the official returns of their election, and since the Associate Justices of the Court have unanimously consented to meet with you at Augusta on Thesday next to hear those petitions, we are informed that the Governor and Council have passed the enclosed order. It is the undenlable right of our clients, under the laws of the State, to examine the elections to-day, as it has been every day since the Governor and Council declared by formal order that the returns were open, and then persistently refused to exhibit them.

Our clients will, moreover, insist at the proper time

fixed to exhibit them.

Our clients will, moreover, insist at the proper line that the twenty days assured them by the law for application for application for the conviction of retarns shall not berinn to rue against them until the returns are actually and practically open to their examination. But, assuming that the inclosed order of Council thus publicly issued, will be carried out in good furth by affording our clients a full opportunity to examine the returns on and after December 1, we do not deem it our duty to press a hearing on the petitions on the day ordered, but will make them returnable at the December term of your court for the county of Oxford, which begins Tuesday, December 2, 1879, as that is the earliest term of court that will be in session in the State; and respectfully request a new order of notice returnable accordingly.

A telegram from a member of the Repub. lican Advisory Committee state z that the Repub councy in the State will be present at the opening of the returns on Monday, December 1, each to see himself the precise nature of the returns of his district, in order to have correction made should errors be found.

[For other Political News see Second Page.]

ICE IN THE CANALS AND RIVERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 23 .- The latest advices received by Superintendent Clark are to the effect that the Eric Canal is navigable again throughout its entire length, and boats are moving castward steadily. The trouble was at Rome and Auburn. The trouble there was caused by anchor ice floating into the canal from the feeders, causing blockades. Mr. Clark had men hard at work and both places were cleared by yesterday

For Kelli. Canal of the canal open.

St ANNL'S LOCKS Que., Nov. 22.—The river here is
frezen up to the first island above the rapids and down
to the Grand Trunk Bridge. Four steamboats with their

tows are frozen in.

QUITEC, NOV. 22.—The Montreal steemers made their
has trip to-day. Most of the light-ships on the Lower
St. Lawrence have gone to o Whater ports.

CHICAGO EXPLAINS A CERTAIN POINT. CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-Determined efforts are

being made here to secure the holding of the National Conventions in this city next year. The Exposition managers call attention to the convenience of their building, and promise to fit it up with seats for 20,000, and to offer it free. The railroads will generally offer and to older it free. The failroads will generally offer half fare rates. It is stated that among the other things which qualify Chicago for being the place of holding the conventions is the fact that 130 hotels, capable of ac-commodating more guests than the same number in any other city, are within a mile of the Court House.

AN OLD TIME CALIFORNIAN FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says: On Friday afternoon John Robert Brown, who claimed the property, supported by two other men, all armed with repeating rifles. Cham-berlam's think was broken at the first discharge, but he maintained the fight on his knees with a six-shooter and two shotgons, kiling Brown and at the same moment failing dead nimself.

THE FALL OF A CASHIER.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23 .- The United states Grand Jury has indicted O. F. Lockhead, Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Michigan State troops, for embez ling the funds of the First National Bank of Fant, of

KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER LINE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 23 .- Anthony Deets, an old resident of Castleton, was instantly killed by the St. Louis express while walking on the track this morning. He leaves a wife and eight children.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PREPARING FOR A VICEREGAL VISIT.
WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 23.—It is reported that
Mayor DeWinstons how come here in connection with the expected visit of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise next

Summer.

HIMING MEN FOR A CANADA RAILROAD.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—Mr. Shields, one of the contractors for Section R of the Canadian Pacific Radway, hired here yesterday 150 men, at \$150 per diem, to work on the contract.

ontract.

A PIGEON GUN WON BY ELLIS.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The members of the modeless x can club shot for a prize pigeon gun vesterlay, the prize being offered by Er. P. C. Mott. The witner was P. Ellis, captain of the pigeon team, who had a scarce of 3.

A TEXAN COUNTY WITHOUT OFFICERS.
DODGE CITY, Kan., Nov. 23.—Colonel Norton, the
united States Marshal, has streated all the county officers of
Wheeler county, Texan, and ten other persons, principally
anchinen, it violating the revenue laws.

NEWCASTLE, Des., Nov. 23.—Five persons (two of them white), were whipped in the last yard yesterday morning in the presence of about 20.) persons. They had all been convicted of larceny, and each received twenty lastice. FAIR RETALIATION UPON STRIKERS.

COLUMBUS, Onio, Nov. 23.—The coal miners have been informed of an intended reduction which will place their may the same as before they struck for an advance during the familie. It is thought that they will submit without a strike.

famine. It is thought that they will submit without a strike-SANITARY RULES INDORSED BY STEAM BOAT MEN. ASSIVILLE, Teinn., Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the National Beard of Health yesterday, Dr. Barnes, of New-Or-leans, read a document signed by fifty steamboat owners and agents approving the regulations of the Board last Summer, and agreeing hereafter to be governed by them.

and agreeing hereafter to be governed by them.

A PARLEY AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 23.—Pite differences between the faculty and students of Middlebury College have been the subject of several conferences. Bota parties have been the subject of several conferences. Bota parties have been the subject of several conferences. Bota parties have been the subject of several conferences. Bota parties have been the subject of several conferences.

CANADIANS SPIERADING FALSE REPORTS.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 23.—Professor Macoun, in secture on the recent expiorations between Batteford and the itooky Mountains, denied the alarming stories about the lineians, and said that the sole object of the Canadians was to provoke an Indian war for the sake of benefiting from Government expenditures.

more than 6 cents a pound, but about 45 per cent of the solicitors of that is for duties. We can certainly reise sugar THE CHILIANS ADVANCING. | Killen will defeed himself. The request of the solicitors to visit the prisoners on Sunday was refused.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF PISAGUA-THE CHIL IANS MARCHING SOUTHWARD - THE HOSTILE ARMIES NEAR EACH OTHER.

The Chilians have followed up the capture of the Peruvian port of Pisagua by marching southward in the direction of Iquique, with the intention of defeating the allied forces which are massed there. The Armies were near each other, and a great battle was imminent when the dispatch given below was written. Both sides are hopeful of success, but the Chilmans outnumber the allies, and are supported by a strong fleet. In Peru there has been a change of Ministry.

THE PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES.

BOTH SIDES PREPARING ACTIVELY. PANAMA, Nov. 15 .- The long expected invasion of Peru by the Chilian forces is at last an accomplished fact, and is sufficiently serious in its character to promise a speedy termination of the war. The Chilians, not satisfied with their naval success which amounts to the annihilation of the Peruvian Navy, have ventured their all in operations on land which, whether successful or not, are exceedingly ill-advised. The point selected for the landing was Pisagua, where the smallest allied force was stationed, and at a point between the principal forces of the ailies, which are concentrated at Arica and Iquique.

On Sanday, November 2, the Chilian fleet, composed of sixteen sail in all, appeared off the port of Pisagua, and at once made preparation to land. The iron-clads and corvettes stationed themselves within pistol shot of the shore, and it was the work of but a few minutes to silence the weak batteries which the allies held on the heights behind the town. The guns of the fleet effectually covered the landing of the troops, and although a strong resistance is reported to have been made and many lives lost, the Bolivian troops who garrisoned the town retired to San Bernardo, about two leagues from Pisagua, leaving the town in possession of the

The Bolivians then continued their march southward, following the line of the Pisagua and Iquique Railroad to Agua Santa, fifty miles fron. Pisagna, hoping to unite with the allied forces from Iquique, which were sent to reinforce them. The retreat was subsequently continued to Pena Here the allied forces expect to make a stand, or, if pressed, to retire to Iquique. The latter course will be suicidal to both the army and the town, as it will almost certainly secure the captake an important part in any attack on Iquique.

The Chilian forces are estimated at 12,000 men, well armed and thoroughly disciplined, the flower of the Chilian army. The allies number nearly 9,000 of all arms, and if properly handled in the difficult country back of Iqiuque, whither the Chilrans are advancing, they should beat off the invaders. The Chilians, who at last accounts had followed the retiring forces of the enemy, had reached Santa Catulina, a march of a day and a balf from the allies' position. The allies are under the command of General Buendia, who has seen some service. The Chilian Commander-in-Chief, General Escala, is a talented officer.

THE PERUVIAN VERSION.

The latest Lima dispatch (November 5), speaking of the situation, says: The battle on land must oon take place. Telegrams just received announce that General Euendia has fallen back to Pena Grande, on the 31-mile stretch between the inland termini of the Pisagua and Iquique Railroad, and had been joined by his reinforcements, making in all about 9,000 men. The Chihan advance was at Santa Catulina, thirty miles or more from Pisagua, on the railroad, and still going forward toward Buendia's positions. Prado and Daza, or their columns, must also be advancing toward the Province of Tarapaca from Arica and Tacna, directly in the rear of the Chilians. The number of WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nev. 23.-There is considerable ice | the latter is variously estimated, but is probably in the canal. There are thirty hoats between Fort Ann and this place, bound north, trying to get through. The steamer Baseom, with twenty boats, is windbound at the destruction of Iquique by the united Chilian payal force. The town is guarded by the National Guard only, as all of the regulars have gone to Buendia's support.

Lima has been declared under martial law. All citizens capable of bearing arms must enroll themelves in the line of National Guard regiments. It is not probable that the enemy is strong enough to attempt to divide these forces, and it is evident that the main object of Chili is the nifrate of Tarapace, though it is possible that later on her attention may be turned toward the guano deposits in

the same latitude.

A ministerial crisis followed, at Lima, the capture of the Huascar, and a new ministry was not formed until Don Nicolas de Pierola, the great rival of Prado for the Presidency, was called in. The new ministers are able men, but it is safe to say they will not approve the conduct of the war, and may provoke a revolution overthrowing Frado. He has become unpopular, and no serious trouble world. may provoke a revolution overthrowing Frado. He has become unpopular, and no serious trouble would be experienced in deposing him, unless the soldiers at Arica determine to sustain him. At one time a dictatorship was proposed for him, but the idea was abandoned.

The Huascar was able to go under steam to Valparaise, her enginess being nuinjured in the recent light. Five balls penetrated her armor.

THE NEW PERUVIAN MINISTRY.

PANAMA, Nov. 15. - General La Puerta has a new Peruvian Cabinet again, formed this time of his personal friends and fellow-workers in politics, General Cotera, Minister of War; D. Buenaventura Elguera, of Interior; D. I. M. Quimper, of Finance; D. Rafael Velarde, of Foreign Affairs; D. Adolfo Quiroga, of

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE IRISH AGITATION. A GREAT MEETING IN MAYO-NO DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24, 1879. The services of Mr. Phillip Callan, Liberal Member of Parliament for Dundaik, in the defence of the Sligo prisoners, have been declined.

A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers

was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday. Meeting were also held on Sunday at Leeds and at Manchester where only 300 persons were present, and at Birming, ham, where the hall was crowded. At all of them reso lutions were passed protesting against the arrests of

One of the greatest demonstrations that ever occurred in Mayo was held at Swinford on Sunday. Nearly 20,000 farmers were present. Mr. Parnell made a speech in support of a resolution which was adopted condemning the action of the Government. A great meeting was held yesterday at Loonamoore

les from Balla, Ireland. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Louden, president of the National Land League of Mayo. Messrs, Charles S. Parnell and Edward Dwyer Gray and several other prominent gentlemen were present. Resolutions were passed calling upon the recople of Ireland to maintain the attitude of self control which has hitherto characterized the movement, and to carefully abstain from giving the Government any excuse for mangurating a policy of co-reion which the meeting feels convinced they have in contemplation. Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the Government. More than 100 policemen were stationed near the place of meeting, and some cavalry were in the vicinity, ready for immediate action. Mr. Parnell spoke. In addition to the resolutions already mentioned, one was passed expressing great satisfaction that the intended evictions had been abancomed, and another urging the people to continue the agitation. Great excitement prevails in the Balla district and in the adjoining counties.

Eminent counsel have been engaged to defend the Sligo prisoners. It is expected by the Nationalists that the evidence of the Government shorthand writer, on whom the whole case depends, will break down. After the meeting hundreds of those in attendance then marched in procession to the farm of Dempsey, the tenant who was to have been evicted. Much excitement was manifested there. control which has hitherto characterized the movement.

SPAIN AND THE CUBAN REVOLT.

MADRID, Nov. 23, 1879. The Correspondencia states that the President of the Congress was present at the Cabinet council on Saturday, and that an understanding has probably een arrived at between the Parliamentary majority

and Premier Campos in reference to reforms in Cuba. STAMPING OUT THE CUBAN REVOLT. Madrid, Nov. 23.—Premier Campos has declared that the Government is determined to stamp out the Cuban insurrection, and will send out 19,000 soldiers.

FIGHTING IN CUBA. HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The Government has received offi-cial reports that in the province of Santiago de Cuba the troops of the Ayuso Brigade, on the 15th inst., attacked the camp of Guillermon, killing six of the insurgents and burning 400 hats which the followers of Guillermon had built. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Teobaldo Rosello. In the province of Santa Clara the Spaniards defeated a party of forty insurgents, who abandoned eight horses in their flight.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The new Italian Ministry has been formed, with Signor Cairoli as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior.

FIGHTING IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo, Nov. S .- An encounter has courred between the forces of President Guillermo and lodged from the position he held, and compelled to re treat in some disorder to the Capital. The Revolution ists advanced, and are besleging the Capital. The cause of Guillermo is considered lost. He only holds the Capital and the Province of Seyro. The balance of the Rejublic has declared against him.

A NEW CANADIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY Winnipeg, Nov. 23.-A stock company hasbeen organized here, under a Dominion charter of 1874, to be known as the Canada Central Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$100,000, to build a telegraph line from here to British Columbia.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Nov. 23, 1879.

Another large fire occurred at Aiglers on Friday. The Theatre Perle and the adjoining houses were destroyed. Ofter fires occurred simultaneously at various points in the city, but were quickly extinguished. Winter has set in with severity in London and all over

In France the early snow has driven the welves from The Anchor Line Steamship Company is about to run

steamers direct between Leith and New-York. M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Public Works, has submitted to the Cabinet an estimate of \$120,000 for the expenses of preliminary inquiries into the Trans-Sahara Railway project.

Sir Garnet Weiseley has determined to storm Chief coent's stronghold. The situation in the Transvaal M. Paul Leroy Beautie, in an article on American com petition, claims that the European farmers have cheaper capital and labor than the Americans, who are also bur-dened with the cost of transporting produce from the interior to the scaboard. He asks for lower duties on iron in the interest of agriculture.

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES EXCHANGED. Washington, Nov. 23.—The following messages have been exchanged over the new French cable: To the Prevident of the United States, Washington:

The President of the French Republic mangurates the new cable which unites France and America by sending the expression of his most cordial sentiments to the President of the Republic of the United States.

President Hayes sent the following reply: To the President of the French Republic, Paris : The President of the French Republic, Paris:

The President of the United States acknowledges with
streat satisfaction the agreeable communication by
which the President of the French Republic makes
known to him the commettion and successful operation
of the transatlantic cable, and hopes that it may never be
the vehicle of any other messages between the Governments and people of the two countries than those of
friendship and respect.

D. H. Bates, the President of the

D. H. Bates, the President of the American Union Telegraph Company, has received the following

telegram from Count Dillon, the general manager. It was sent from Paris yesterday:

I am instructed by the President and Board of Directors of my company to acknowledge with the warmest thanks the receipt of your congratulatory message of the 17th inst. We cherish the hope that our joint efforts by affording freen facilities for feleraphical and the process of the pro It was sent from Paris yesterday:

in France, who lately witnessed the landing of the French cable at North Eastham, Mass., cailed yesterday on General Key in company with M. Pelletier, who is also connected with the French telegraphic service. They presented letters of intro duction soliciting for them, on the part of the French Government, facilities to examine the postal and telegraph system of this country. Mr. Key gave readily orders to have them afforded the full-est facilities.

A LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- The property of the Fidelity Savings Bank, including the bank building, safe lepesitory, and Hooley's Theatre, was sold by the was appraised at \$305,000, and now brings in \$2,000 rent annually. A dividend of 20 per cent will be paid the Falchry depositors in a few days, making 30 per cent. tae Frieiny depositors in a few days, making 30 per cent paid. It is expected that another of 15 will be forth coming hereafter.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 23 .- Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, the revivalists, arrived here yesterday. On Tuesday night they will initiate a series of religious meetings to continue all Winter. The city will be di-vided into five districts. The details of the work will be placed in the hands of a committee of laymen, composed of one from each evangelical denomination.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

MURDERED BY A SISTER.

MILLBROOK, Cau., Nov. 23.—Mary Hunter, while
in a lit of rage caused by illness, stabbed fatally her brother
Sameel in the side with a butcher knife

A WHOLE VILLAGE AWAKENED AT NIGHT.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Nov. 23.—Early yesterday meming an attempt was made to blow open the safe of the National Bank of Fennsburg. The explosion aroused the whole charge and the burgiars fled.

whole village and the burglars fiel.

CHARGED WITH ARSON IN DELAWARE.

WHMINGTON, Dec., Nov. 23.—Three young men, wm. Austin. Encot Eash and Thomas Flanagan, have been committed to juil for attempted aroce early this morning, by firing a dwelder, the offence being a capital one.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING THE MAILS

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 23.—Special Agent Henderson, of one Post one e Department, locaty arrested J. 0. Bauga, a colored mallocatine, on a charge of robbing the mails. He was entropped by a decay letter. Baugh was balled in \$1,000 by his mother.

A BOY CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTERS.

A BOY CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

NEWCASILE, Det., Nov. 23.—William Brown, colored, twelve years old, was convicted of manslaughter yesterday in having killed his playmate, Samuel Batson, by striking him wich a base had but.

Despondency les find to commit suitable

A \$PAN OF A BRIDGE SMASHED DOWN,

DAVENPORT, lowa, Nov. 23.—An engine and five
freight our ran against the end of a span of an open bridge at
sylvan sough yesterday, carrying flown the span, and themsolves falling into a twenty-loot chasm. No one was hart. Loss
from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

A FENCE WHICH COST A MAN HIS LIFE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 23.—E. M. Hicks, of Weldon, N. C., was municided at that town yesterlay by John Metrit. The arfair grew out of an old tend over the title to some land. Metrit was said wife pulling down a division fence. The tragedy has created intense excitement.

BLOODSHED AT A RAILWAY CROSSING.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Last night, while Thomas Lawin and J. L. Piersen, of Harboursown, were driving across the track of the found from Railroad, their carriage was stuck by a rast train. Luwin exmost tive and Pierson is hart internally. Both horses were instantly killed.

PRESON IS HAVE TOUNG BURGLARS CAUGHT,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Fire a young burglars,
claming to half from the East, were arrested here yesterday,
Their baggage contained a set of forgar's tools and a quantity of lewery. Among the latter was the cap of a gold
watch, Johann Dovle, maker, and some napkin tings marked

THE PRISONERS TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24, 1879.

The Sligo prisoners will be charged before the County Magistrates to-day. Only members of the press will be admitted. Two solicitors will defend Davitt and Daly,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TALKS ON STRIKING TOPICS:

OHIO POLITICS AND NEW-YORK TAXES. CONTROLLER KELLY ON THE REDUCTION OF CITY BURDENS -- GENERAL EWING'S EXPECTATION

THAT GRANT WILL BE NOMINATED-THE OHIO

Controller Kelly claims that the city debt

has been reduced eight and a half millions during his term of office; in a conversation reported below he reviews the effects of the Sinking Fund bill in lessening taxation, and says that the Public Burdens bill and the socalled "Finance" Bill will be revived during the coming Winter, and he expects to see them become laws, General Ewing tells a TRIBUNE reporter that he considers the nomination of Grant for the Presidency by the Republicans "as good as settled," and he speaks favorably of Joel Parker for the Democratic standard-bearer. General J. S. Robinson, of Ohio, says that General Garfield will probably be elected United States Senator; he regards Charles Foster as one of the best political organizers in the country, and favors his selection as chairman of the National Republican Commit-

A TALK WITH CONTROLLER KELLY.

PROGRESS IN THE LESSENING OF EXPENSES, DEBT CENTLY OBTAINED AND OF BILLS WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE PASSED SOON-VALUATION OF

Controller Kelly went over the condition of the city finances the other day in a frank talk with a TRIBUNE reporter.

We have passed the turning point," he said, and are on the down-hill grade of expenses, debt and taxation. Since I came into this office in December, 1876, the reduction of the debt amounted up to August last to eight and a half millions. By the ceeded ten millions. At the same time, the reduction in the annual interest has been an important item. In 1877 the interest appropriation was \$9,176,000,

The appropriation for 1880 is only \$8,459,000." "Could there not be a further reduction by a system of funding the debt in five or four per cent bonds ?"

"The difficulty is that most of the debt is already in long bonds bearing 6 or 7 per cent inserest. These bonds are held for permanent investment by wealthy people who do not want to give them up, and as they are worth a high premium-about 120the city cannot afford to buy them with the proceeds of new bonds. If we should offer in exchange still longer bonds, say fifty years, at low interest, the holders would probably refuse to trade even. In my efforts to reduce expenses and taxation I might have accomplished much more if it had not been for the opposition of Governor Robinson, who has been an obstacle in the way of systematic reform in the city govern-

" Have you derived much benefit from the Sinking Fund or Bonded Indebtedness bill which the Governor vetoed and afterward signed in a modi-

ing fund or Bonded Indebtedness bill which the Governor vetoed and afterward signed in a modified shape?"

"A great deal. The bill was one of the financial projects of this office. It does away with the vicious system of creating debts to be paid by taxation in the years the bonds fall due, spreads the tax levies for the payment of bonds over the whole time for which they have to run, and enables us to use the large surplus of the sinking fund to pay off bonds now falling due which would otherwise have to be met by heavy taxation. A large amount of the city debtperhaps seven-eighths of it—was by the laws authorizing it payable from taxation at maturity. These bonds fall due from year to year all along up to 1900—in some years very large amounts, from ten to sixteen millions. The tax would have been enormously heavy in those years if the old law had stood. At the same time the suking fund held more bonds than under the law it was required to protect, and its revenues were very much in excess of its needs. A useless accumulation of money was going on, which could not be touched to pay off the bonds falling due and to relieve the people of taxation. The new law, which the Governor finally signed, after all the points he made against it had been met, enables us to use the surplus in the sinking fund to pay off these taxation bonds and allows the Board of Apportsonment to issue new bonds running for long periods for any deficiencies in the revenues, so that the taxation

in any year for the payment of the debt shall not be over two millions PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

"What has been the practical working of the system since it went into operation in 1878 ?" "To reduce taxation this year three and a half "To reduce taxation this year three and a half million dellars. The amount of bonds falling due was four and a half millions. We put on a tax to raise one million and took the rest out of the surplus of the sinking fund. When the bill was passed that fund had ten millions more than it could possibly use to pay off the debt for which it was bound to provide. In 1880 two and a millions of bonds fall due. Under an opinion of the Corporation Counsel it is proposed to raise no tax for this, but to pay the whole amount from the sinking fund."

"Are there other benefits derived from the law !?"

Corporation Counsel it is proposed to raise no tax for this, but to pay the whole amount from the sinking fund."

"Are there other benefits derived from the law !"

"Yes. Before its passage the new bonds recovered to be issued for bridge purposes, annexation improvements, and so forth, had to be paid by taxation levied in the years they fell der. Now we can levy a proportional taxeach year through the whole period for which such bonds run. There is another important point. We inherited a large debt from the Tweed régime in the form of assessment bonds which were intended to be paid by special taxes on the property benefited by certain improvements, but which the holders of such property have slotted upon the city in various ways through court decisions. The amount of these liabilities is about twenty-two millions. Then there was a series of deficiencies going back to 1859, amounting to clefit millions. The law enables us to provide for this debt by issuing long bonds without fresh taxation, and to bring in the sinking fund through the agency of this extension of time to cancel the debt gradually."

"What about your Public Bundens bit which the Governor killed! Are you going to revive it this Winter!"

"Yes, with some provisions left off that were tacked on by members of the Legislature to grind their own axes. As revived the bill will be a clean one, representing the ideas of the Controller's office. I think it will save the city two millions a year. The constitutional objections made to it were in reality political objections put up by my opposants in this city. The bul gives the Board of Estimate full control over municipal expenses, and enables it to cut off useless officials now fastened upon the courts and other branches of the city government by State law, and reduce extravagant salaries."

"And the 'Finance bill' so-called? Will that come up again?"

"I hope to see that passed too. It would save the city a great deal of money by doing away with the

"I hope to see that passed too. It would save the city a great deal of money by doing away with the system of unbalanced bids for city work, making system of unbalanced bids for city work, making the city sure of getting its money from individuals for local improvement taxes, and providing for a rigid serutiny of contracts and specifications. The measure is an important feature of the reforms projected by this office which Governor Robinson has antagouized. People who do not know the facts suppose that my quarrel with the Governor was purely a political one, but its chief cause was his stubborn hostility to measures designed to protect the city and reduce the burdens of its government."

TOTAL DEBT OF THE CITY. "Mr. Kelly, what is the total debt of New-York

city ?" "On the 1st of August the grand total was \$137,000,000. Deduct the sinking fund, amounting to \$32,000,000, and the absolute net debt is \$105,000,000. This should not be confounded

\$105,000,000. This should not be confounded with temporary debt created during each year and paid off by taxation before the end of the year."

"What is the present rate of faxation?"

"Two fifty-eight-2 cents and **000 of a cent on the dollar for all purposes."

"The total valuation I see stated at \$1,094,069,335. What relation does the assessed valuation of property bear to its actual value?"

"Before the pame of 1873 it was about 60 per cent. Since the shrinkage in prices of real estate

cent. Since the shrinkage in prices of real estate the proportion is higher. I think it would now average about 75 per cent."

"Is there any reason to apprehend an increase of the debt in future !"

the debt in future I' Not to any great amount. The Brooklyn Bridge people will want the Learslature to make us issue more bonds next Winter to enable them to complete that costly work. Before many years we shall have to increase our water supply. That will be an expensive job. Mr. Campbell wants to draw upon